

NO YIELDING TO KRUEGER.

DEBATE ON SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION
IN PARLIAMENT.STATEMENTS BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND
LORD SALISBURY—STILL HOPING FOR
A PEACEFUL SOLUTION.

London, July 28.—In the House of Commons to-day the Colonial Office vote furnished the liberals with an opportunity for a debate upon the Government's policy in the Transvaal. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, said he thought that in view of the negotiations pending reference and reserve must rule debate. While he did not sympathize with Boer opposition to franchise extension, he saw nothing from beginning to end of the story to justify armed intervention. War in South Africa with one of the independent States would be one of the direst calamities possible. The speaker pleaded for further friendly and prudent action through Dutch sympathizers at the Cape. He saw no reason why this should not achieve conspicuous success, as a similar course had been in Canada in time past.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, opened his speech in reply by declaring that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's language was calculated to embarrass the action of the Government.

The grievances of the Outlanders, Mr. Chamberlain said, were admitted on all hands to be serious, but the most serious part was that the outrageous treatment to which they were subjected was part of the settled policy pursued by the Boers. The situation was dangerous to imperial interests. As regards the racial feud coming out of war, race antagonism already existed and was poisoning the community. The danger of disaffection in Cape Colony and the Orange Free State was entirely due to the action of the Transvaal. It was not a question of a fire or a seven years' franchise, but of the power and authority of the empire and of the position of Great Britain in South Africa. Referring to offers of colonial help Mr. Chamberlain said that if the matter were happily arranged it would always be a satisfaction to think that in time of trial the country might count upon the loyalty of the colonies.

Mr. Chamberlain justified the right of intervention, first, because it was the right of every civilized Power to protect its own subjects; secondly, because Great Britain had the right of intervention under the convention as the suzerain Power; and thirdly, because the convention had been broken in letter and in spirit. Referring to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's eulogy of the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, former Prime Minister of Cape Colony, and J. Hofmeyer, the Afrikaner leader, Mr. Chamberlain said both of them had declared that the earlier and blundering proposals of President Kruger were entirely adequate and satisfactory. When they were quoted as impartial judges, whose assistance the Government ought to invite, the House must remember that they had been at least a little premature.

In dealing with the latest proposals Mr. Chamberlain said: "President Kruger has invited friendly advice, and the Government has thought itself justified in appealing to him that a joint inquiry should be held. These proposals were with the view of determining what representation will be immediately satisfactory settlement. If the inquiry fails, experts will be appointed, and the Government hopes that then it will be possible to reach an agreement. In any case, the Government will press for necessary alterations in order to secure the objects in view. We have undertaken the cause of the Outlanders, and are bound to see it through. We shall not rest until a conclusion satisfactory to us has been reached. I anticipate that the efforts will be successful, but we will not tie our hands in regard to measures that may be necessary to fulfil anticipations."

The House adopted the Colonial Office vote without a division after a protracted debate upon the South African policy of the Government.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords to-day the Earl of Camperdown called attention to the Transvaal situation. The Earl of Drumhaver and others followed, all declaring that any departure from the recognized policy of the Government would be an act of inestimable danger to the position of Great Britain not only in South Africa, but it might shake the imperial existence of Great Britain itself. The Earl of Selborne, Under Secretary for the Colonies, made a statement similar in purport to that made in the House of Commons by Mr. Chamberlain.

Lord Salisbury reminded the House that he absolutely dissented from the policy of 1881, which was tainted with the grave fault of optimism. Nevertheless, President Kruger assented in the protocol of the 1881 Convention to friendly co-operation of the races; while he has since taken an absolutely opposite line, his one effort being to separate the English and South African Governments, and to reduce the English to the status of a subjugated race.

The Premier declared that he was not surprised that panic overtook President Kruger at the interruption of the gold digging in 1880, but he blamed him for not consulting the British Government as to how to deal with the phenomenon. He agreed that if the latest concessions were genuinely carried out, the Government might look forward to a peaceful solution of the crisis. Her Majesty's Government, he said, had put their hands to the plough, and certainly did not intend to withdraw them.

MRS. PEROT AND MR. BLOOD.

THE WOMAN DENIES ANY RELATIONSHIP EXCEPT THAT OF FRIENDSHIP.

London, July 28.—With regard to the rumor that Mrs. Perot, who was arrested upon her arrival at Liverpool on board the Dominion Line steamer Cambrian, yesterday, charged with the abduction of her daughter, Gladys, from the custody of her paternal grandfather at Baltimore, is to marry Mr. Blood, who accompanied her on the voyage across the Atlantic, Mrs. Perot has a family living. The Mr. Blood is married and has a family living. The rumor that Mrs. Perot has asked that emphatic denial be made of hints that any relation existed except that of friendship exists between herself and Mr. Blood.

AMERICAN ATHLETES VISIT OXFORD.

London, July 28.—The members of the Harvard-Yale athletic team, which took part in the contest with the Oxford-Cambridge team at the University Club on Saturday last, visited Oxford University to-day on invitation of C. N. Jackson, burgess of Hertford College and manager of the Oxford-Cambridge team. Mr. Jackson met the Americans at the station, and drove with them to the college, where they were taken to the university grounds where they were entertained at a dinner in the pavilion, returning to London in the evening.

PLAQUE AND DROTH IN INDIA.

Bombay, July 28.—There were 151 cases and 12 deaths from the plague at Poonah on Wednesday. The cases include four Europeans.

The rains still hold off and the crops are withering.

INDIAN MINTS TO STAY CLOSED.

FORMAL ACTION TO PLACE THE EMPIRE'S
FINANCES ON A GOLD BASIS.

London, July 28.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Salisbury said regarding the dispatches of Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, to Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Indian Viceroy, that the report of the Committee on the India Currency says the Government has decided to maintain the closing of the mints, and directs Lord Curzon to take the necessary steps to make a sovereign legal tender at the ratio of fifteen rupees to the sovereign.

FRENCH INTERESTS FAVORED.

FACTS AS TO THE RATE ON LEATHER IN
THE NEW RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Washington, July 28.—The semi-official statement in Paris that American leather does not get the minimum rate under the new reciprocity treaty, although M. Méline's Cabinet offered this rate, caused considerable amusement in official circles here. It is one of the recorded facts of the recent negotiations that M. Méline, who is now attacking the new treaty, offered far greater concessions of American goods than the present Ministry permitted to be inserted in the treaty as finally framed. M. Méline was at the head of the Ministry in the early stages of the reciprocity negotiations, and at that time Commissioner Kasson received a proposition from the French authorities to grant the minimum tariff on the entire list of American goods sent to France.

This proposition of the Méline Cabinet stood until two weeks ago, although a new Ministry had come into power. The present Ministry decided, however, that the original offer of the Méline Cabinet had gone too far, and as a result a new proposition was advanced two weeks ago to omit from the minimum list a large number of agricultural products, such as leather, horses, cattle and butter, produced largely in France. In the final draft twenty-four of these exceptions are made, largely in the interest of French agricultural products, so that the instrument is much more considerate of French interests than it would have been if framed under the original proposition of M. Méline, who is now at the head of the opposition to the treaty.

MELINE AGAINST THE CONVENTION.

London, July 28.—The Paris correspondent of "The Times" explains the murmurs against the Franco-American convention, at which the American press is unnecessarily uneasy, are solely due to the efforts of M. Méline to prevent France forming close commercial relations with any foreign Power.

M. Méline's whole strength, the correspondent says, rests on a policy of extreme protection. He is intransigent at being out of office, and he is ready to sacrifice France in order to regain power; but the common sense of a majority of the French Chamber of Deputies will frustrate his machinations.

FRENCH CABINET IN SESSION.

PARIS, July 28.—At the meeting of the Cabinet this morning the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, briefly summarized the provisions of the Franco-American convention.

M. Delcassé also disposed of the story, which has created a great sensation, to the effect that the Czar of Russia had telegraphed to Prince Louis Napoleon his birthday expressing the cordial hope that each year would bring the Prince nearer the realization of the best wishes of his friends. "Who," it was alleged the Czar's message had said, "are as numerous in France as in Russia?" M. Delcassé said the story was a pure invention, and that it had been concocted in Paris.

The "Temps," commenting on M. Delcassé's summary of the treaty before the Cabinet, expresses the belief that the Franco-American convention will be very advantageous to France. American products benefit by the new treaty to the amount of 50,000,000 francs, while French products benefit to the value of 100,000,000 francs. Out of 654 articles which France taxes the United States secures a minimum tariff on 490, and out of about 300 articles taxed by the United States a reduction of tariff is granted to France on 100.

FINISHING THE WORK AT THE HAGUE.

DRAFTING THE FINAL ACTS OF THE PEACE
CONFERENCE.

The Hague, July 28.—The committee charged with the duty of drafting the final acts of the Conference met this morning, with all the principal delegates in attendance. The impossibility was admitted of arriving at an immediate understanding regarding the form in which Powers not signing the convention might adhere to the decisions of the Conference. The committee decided to accept the proposal of M. Bourgeois, of the French delegation, that this question be left to be settled by subsequent negotiations, and that the arbitration convention remain open pending settlement of the form of adhesion.

The Plenary Conference met this afternoon for final acceptance of the arbitration convention. The signatures will be affixed to-morrow after the closing of the sitting of the Conference.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, gave a farewell banquet at the Hotel des Indes. Fifty delegates, including the American representatives, were present. The wives of many of the delegates were also among the guests.

THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

B. MALLET-PREVOST CONTINUES HIS SPEECH
BEFORE THE TRIBUNAL.

Paris, July 28.—S. Mallet-Prevost, before the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, to-day continued his presentation of the Venezuelan case. He dealt with the period from 1600 to 1648, when he contended, the Spaniards were all powerful in Guiana.

FOUR KILLED IN A RAILWAY WRECK.

ACCIDENT TO A CONSTRUCTION TRAIN ON A
NOVA SCOTIA ROAD.

Halifax, N. S., July 28.—Four men were crushed to death, seven seriously injured and several slightly hurt in the wreck of a construction train on the Midland Railway in Nova Scotia this afternoon. A train of flatcars was proceeding when one of the slowly along the rails and the others behind it were jammed on top of it. There were twenty-five or thirty men on the train. All those on board the car which first left the track, four in number, were instantly killed. One or two of those injured are in a dangerous condition. The accident happened in a dangerous location. The only Nova Scotia killed was a man named Sander. The others are said to belong to Newfoundland.

DEAD IN AN ALPINE RAVINE.

ACCIDENT TO A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER IN
SWITZERLAND.

Zermatt, Switzerland, July 28.—Early this morning tourists discovered Mme. Morel and her daughter at the bottom of a ravine near here. Evidently they had rolled a distance of twenty hundred feet. Mme. Morel was dead, her skull having been fractured. Her daughter was badly injured and deformed. Her condition improves her sanity the facts regarding the accident which befell the two women cannot be ascertained.

AN OLD STORY EXAGGERATED.

St. Petersburg, July 28.—The story of a collision on the River Volga between a cargo steamer and a passenger steamer, which was said to have resulted in the drowning of 155 persons, was exaggerated. The actual number of a collision that occurred on July 15, when a few persons were drowned.

SAMOA STILL TROUBLED.

ATTITUDE OF THE NATIVES FAR FROM
REASSURING.CHIEF JUSTICE CHAMBERS REACHES SAN FRANCISCO
AND WILL PROBABLY NOT RETURN—
HIS VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

San Francisco, July 28.—Samoa advices under date of July 14 were received to-day by the steamer Moana as follows:

The situation in Samoa is one of great uneasiness, the attitude of the natives far from reassuring. Several fights have occurred in different parts of the islands between supporters of the rivals for the kingship, and several natives have been killed. Nothing much seems to have been accomplished by the High Commissioner since arms to the number of four hundred were surrendered by the contending factions. Chief Justice Chambers, being dissatisfied with the support extended to his court by the Commissioners, will leave to-day for Washington. Their action in refusing the aid asked for to sustain the Court's authority is said to have been prompted by dispatches received by the German Commissioner from his home Government, which, it is asserted, is greatly displeased with his recognition of the decision of the Supreme Court in the kingship case.

RECEPTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners have been well received on all the islands they have visited. At Tulitua the natives were prepared to accept the proposed abolition of the royal office and the substitution of an executive authority by the three Powers. At Sapotulua, the headquarters of Lanati, that chief, in defiance of manner, indicating future trouble, at Safune, the only place where the natives took a prominent part in the proceedings, there was a fight with axes, knives and stones in the presence of the Commissioners, one man being severely wounded. The trouble was caused by the meeting of parties of Mataafa and Malletoa men, who were bearing food offerings to the Commissioners. The outcome of all these conferences is a mass meeting being held to-day at Mulitua Point, where the leading men of both sides are discussing the future government of the islands.

At Safata on July 4 some Mataafa men attacked the home of an opposing chief named Taamui, who, with two others, was badly wounded. Her Majesty's ship Torch went to the scene, but quiet had been restored.

After the return of the British warship Torch from Safata the Malletoa men there took offense because the persons who attacked Chief Taamui's house on July 4 had not been punished, and made an attack on some of the followers of the rival chief, Suatele, one being killed and several wounded, two of the latter being Suatele's adopted sons. One of these died later in the German hospital in Apia.

The warships Torch and Cormorant steamed again to Safata and arrested two Malletoa chiefs and the Mataafa chief, who are now lodged in jail in Apia pending an inquiry into the matter. The men-of-war at present there are the Tauranga, the Torch and the Cormorant.

Mataafa has never been in Apia since he visited the Commissioners on the Badger at the time he agreed to surrender his arms. This, he says, he has done, and he accepts without reservation the abolition of the kingship.

Mataafa complains that Tamasae and his immediate supporters have remained in the neighborhood of Apia. After his abdication Malletoa Tanu intended to go to Sydney and remain there for some time, and the Torch was put at his disposal to carry him as far as Fiji, where his sister, the Princess of the Famalua, is living, but acting on the advice of his chiefs, he decided to remain in Samoa.

President Solente took office on June 10, and immediately had trouble with Vice King Tamasae and chiefs, who considered that, although Tanu had abdicated the kingship, they still constituted a Samoan government.

The Commissioners were appealed to, and they requested the Chief Justice to see the Malletoa chiefs and try to settle things amicably. This he did, and the chief left Mulitua Point and the residence of the late President. Dr. Solente occupies the residence now at a rental.

Last week the Chief Justice issued orders to certain towns in Samal to appear before the Supreme Court in certain civil cases where the judgment of the Court had not been complied with. Chief Lanati ordered them not to obey, telling the towns to pay no attention to the orders of the Court, which were only words on paper. Some towns did not appear, while the remaining ones only Malletoa men appeared. The Mataafa men openly defied the Court. The Chief Justice then asked the Commissioners to support his authority with warships if necessary, and on their refusal he decided to leave Samoa.

ON THEIR WAY HOME.

The Commissioners expect to sail for the United States on the Badger on July 16. Chief Justice Chambers was a passenger on the Moana, being accompanied by his family. He is on a four months' leave of absence, but says that his business in the United States is of such a nature that he will probably not return to Apia.

In an interview the Chief Justice said: "All is now quiet in Samoa, but I cannot answer for the future. Both Mataafa and Malletoa affect to be satisfied with the present arrangement, which abolishes the office of king and vests the responsibility of government in the Councils of the three Powers. I feel sure that Malletoa is sincere in this. Though fairly elected, and after election accepting the kingship, he never had ambitions in that direction. As soon as the Commission arrived he proposed to resign, a spirit which later proved to be in accordance with the plans of the Commissioners, and I have every reason to believe that he will live up to his bargain."

"Mataafa is ambitious. For many years he has thirsted for power, and will not so easily be satisfied. At the same time, he is a man of exceptional ability, is shrewd, and I have never thought the interests of the natives would especially suffer in his hands."

"Yes, my decision has been sustained by the Commission, and it has published the fact in a proclamation."

THE PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE.

"With respect to the future I can say little. There is the problem. In its work the Commission has endeavored to eliminate from the original arrangement all of the features that have appeared faulty or weak. Those features have been simply struck out, leaving nothing in their place. What will be the whole document of proper effectiveness is the tripartite treaty under which it will have to operate. I am sure that no government in Samoa will succeed under such an arrangement. The sooner the Powers see this and formulate some correction the better for all concerned."

Justice Chambers said he had finished up all of the cases to come before the Court this summer. The Commission is empowered to appoint a Chief Justice ad interim, to act in case any of the Commissioners should be unable to perform their duties. The Commission had not decided who the man would be.

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COLER SEES ROOSEVELT.

CONFERENCE ON THE CIVIL SERVICE
RULES.GOVERNOR PROMISES AID TO THE CON-
TROLLER—COMMISSIONER BURT'S
REPLY TO THE FINANCE OF-
FICER'S OBJECTIONS.

Oyster Bay, Long Island, July 28.—Controller Coler came to Oyster Bay to-day and visited Governor Roosevelt to endeavor to enlist the Governor in his favor in the stand he has taken against the Civil Service rules as they affect his office. The Controller was more fortunate than most persons, for he had no trouble in seeing the Governor. He came on an early train and spent several hours here. He started at 2:30 o'clock for New-York.

Mr. Coler said that he had a pleasant chat with Governor Roosevelt. He stated wherein the new rules would work a hardship in the Controller's office and make it almost impossible to get men to do the work. The duties to be performed, he told the Governor, required the work of men who were always in demand in banks and brokers' offices, and who did not need to bother taking a Civil Service examination. If they had to take it they would simply obtain new places, and the city would have to be content with poorer men. The Controller said he also showed to the Governor what would be the result of the workings of the law at this time. It would disorganize the staff, put new men in office and create great confusion at a time when the city's affairs had not yet got into perfect running form. The Controller said he had not asked that any new places be exempt or that a free rein be given him in appointments. He had gone into the workings of his office in detail, and asked the Governor to draw his own conclusions.

The Governor had listened with the greatest attention and appreciation, and assured Mr. Coler that he would do what lay in his power to have the rules so modified in relation to the places of which Mr. Coler spoke as to relieve the difficulty. He said that any rule that worked a hardship would, he felt sure, be modified. The Commissioners were reasonable men, and would not insist on anything that would make the running of the office as difficult as Mr. Coler said some of the rules would.

Mr. Coler's declaration that he will resign his office if the rules are not modified by the State Commissioners has caused much anxiety in the Department.

State Civil Service Commissioner Elias Burt said yesterday that the new rules affecting the Finance Department had been drawn up on the information furnished by the Municipal Commissioners. He also said:

"An official representative of the State Commission went to Mr. Coler on Tuesday, talked the matter over thoroughly with him, agreed upon necessary changes, and was in the way of carrying out the changes, when Mr. Coler himself had declared acceptable, when on Wednesday, Mr. Coler came out with the interviews inveighing against the injustice and narrowness of the Commissioners. Knowing all the facts, he made the puerile threat that he would resign. Having, before, an opinion that Mr. Coler was doing his best, I was astonished at the childish and unreasonable exhibition."

"Again, after Mr. Coler had given out his first interview of complaint, a representative of the Commission called upon him. The representative found Mr. Lever, his deputy. The two prepared a schedule which was to smooth out the disproportions of the original allowances. On Thursday, when Mr. Coler must have been aware that the amended schedule had been prepared, he came out with a second complaining interview."

"In one interview Mr. Coler has accused the State Commissioners of acting from partisan motives. The charge is baseless, and in return might suggest, in view of all the facts herein set forth, that Mr. Coler has been moved by some partisan consideration or ulterior purpose in this unreasonable exhibition."

"What he means by an appeal to Governor Roosevelt I do not know. The Governor has no official relation to this matter. The State Commissioners are alone in charge of the law or is expectant of political influence."

POLICE COMMISSIONERS DISTURBED.

The Police Commissioners were disturbed yesterday by a communication from Lee Phillips, the secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, to the effect that they would be required to pay, on the payrolls showing the names of each man, the positions they held and the kind of service performed by each man. The Commissioners are also required to certify that the persons named are employed solely for the performance of the appropriate duties of the positions indicated on the payrolls, and that they have not been assigned to the performance of any other duties.

The Commissioners feared that the enforcement of the rule would prevent the discharge of duty at Headquarters. Afternoon they directed the chief clerk to certify upon the supplementary Central office payroll that the persons named thereon were employed solely in the performance of the appropriate duties for the place indicated, and had been assigned to perform this duty pursuant to authority of the charter.

Mr. Phillips, when his attention had been called to the action of the Commissioners, said: "There is no necessity for a separate payroll for the patrolmen assigned to clerical duty, and it is a mistake to think that the payroll of each precinct should be accompanied by a sworn affidavit certifying that all of the men had performed their specified duties as patrolmen. The Civil Service Board will O. K. the payrolls."

GETS HIS PLACE BACK.

Justice Beekun, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision in the case of David C. Taylor, who was removed from a clerkship by the Commissioner of Juries on March 21, 1898, the day on which Governor Black signed a Civil Service act which would have interfered with the removal of Taylor, asserting that the act went into effect from the beginning of the day when the Governor signed it.

ERIE TAXPAYERS INDIGNANT.

Buffalo, July 28 (Special).—An explanation of a deed by which H. Delaney Smith and A. Smith, of Springfield, got nearly \$20,000 of Erie County's cash has aroused the indignation of the taxpayers in the new almshouse site question. The Smith brothers, ostensibly as owners, but in reality only speculators, induced the Supervisors to recommission the purchase of 40 acres at \$100 an acre in the village of Springfield.

The actual value of the property offered, as shown by options on the Springfield property, is less than \$60 an acre. This interesting question is raised by an investigation from which it appears that the Smith brothers, of Springfield, who own the property, have obtained options on a number of large tracts of land in the village of Springfield. The options call for the sale of the land at prices ranging from \$60 to \$80 an acre. Albert E. Conger, a Buffalo and Springfield man, recently sold 125 acres of land adjoining the village of Springfield for \$15 an acre. An attempt was made by citizens to stop the sale, but the Smiths have extended their options sixty days.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Only nine hours from New-York by the New-York Central—have you seen them?—Adv.

A BURGLAR'S MAD DASH.

HE FIRES ON A MAIL CARRIER AND
FINALLY KNOCKS HIM SENSELESS.SURPRISED BY A WOMAN IN HER HOUSE
HE IS CAUGHT AFTER A LONG CHASE
WITH VALUABLE JEWELRY.

George Davis, thirty-four years old, refusing to give his address and any more information about himself, was arrested last night by the Tremont police after a long chase and a desperate fight. The man was surprised in an effort to loot the house of Mrs. Anna Heath, of No. 971 East One-hundred-and-seventy-fifth-st. Mrs. Heath returned home late in the afternoon and found Davis packing her silverware into a valise. He ran when he saw her and jumped over the fence into One-hundred-and-seventy-fifth-st. He carried a lot of plate and jewelry, his pockets bulging out as he ran.

Thomas Kerr, a mail carrier, of One-hundred-and-seventy-seventh-st. and Jefferson-ave., heard Mrs. Heath's cries and gave chase. The burglar kept in the lead for six blocks, and Kerr then began to close in on him. When within fifty feet the fugitive wheeled suddenly, and, taking deliberate aim, fired two shots at Kerr, one passing through his hat, carrying it off.

Kerr never faltered, but increased his speed and managed to grapple with the burglar. The latter fought like a madman, and tried hard to shoot Kerr. A terrific struggle of some minutes ensued, when the burglar managed to free the hand in which he held the revolver and brought the weapon down with crushing force on Kerr's head. The mail carrier dropped as if shot, and was unconscious for half an hour. Davis then ran, but a large crowd was after him. Foremost were Acting Captain Hodgins and Policemen Kane and Wood.

They all carried their revolvers in their hands and called repeatedly to Davis to stop, shooting over his head. He paid no attention to them, but kept on until he began to feel prostrate. The policemen were on top of him in a moment. He fought with all the desperation of a man with a lost cause, and, tired though he was, he made it interesting for the three policemen. They finally battered him into submission. He was cut and streaming with blood when taken to the station.

When he was searched three solitaire diamond rings, several brooches, three gold watches and some silver plate, all the property of Mrs. Heath and worth, she asserts, \$2,500, were found on him. The police say he is an old offender, and believe he was recently released from Sing Sing.

Everybody cheered Kerr, the mail carrier, for his brave effort to catch the thief. He took great chances, as he was unarmed, and it was only the bad marksmanship of the burglar that saved Kerr's life.

PUBLIC USE OF CONFIDENTIAL LETTERS.

GENERAL JOHN GILL, OF BALTIMORE, DENOUNCED
BY HENRY M. ATKINSON FOR BETRAYING
CONFIDENCE—DUEL MAY ENSUE.

Atlanta, July 28 (Special).—The denunciation of General John Gill, president of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, by Henry M. Atkinson, a nephew of Edward Atkinson, of Boston, and a nephew of Jefferson Coolidge, recently made by him to-day, is regarded as certain to call for an accounting from the Baltimorean as soon as he hears of it. There is a streetcar franchise fight on in this city, in which Atkinson, representing New-York capital, seeks to rival the existing consolidated line. He negotiated first with money with General Gill, but the latter became distrustful with the proposition.

Through his attorney, Hoke Smith, General Gill furnished private letters written to him by Atkinson, which caused the latter to say before the committee to-day:

"In his effort to make me appear inconsistent Mr. Hurt misstates my testimony, and uses the letters written by me to John Gill of Baltimore, in a way to convey a wholly erroneous impression. The letters he produces were confidential, and were not made public. They were broken off, and negotiations by me with Mr. Hurt were being never resumed in the future."

"As to these confidential letters, written by me to John Gill, esq., of Baltimore, which Mr. Hurt had read, he seems to fear I might deny them, and with dramatic gesture and tragic attitude he is making a great show of producing the originals. He may rest secure in the knowledge that I will not attempt to rob him of the honor of self-revelation."

INJURED IN A RUNAWAY.

TROLLEY CAR ON BOSTON POST ROAD CAUSED
AN ACCIDENT TO MRS. H. S. WHITING.

Mrs. H. S. Whiting, of Larchmont Manor, was severely injured last evening in a runaway. She was driving along the Post Road when her horse took fright at a trolley car and bolted. The coachman, who was seated behind, could not control the horse, and she was thrown from the seat. The horse and carriage were thrown over the side of the road, and the woman was badly cut and bruised. She was attended by Dr. Dalrymple. The horse ran a mile further and was caught.

THE INNS OF COURT HOTEL POISONING.

THIRTY-FOUR PERSONS WERE ILL AFTER PAR-
TAKING OF AMERICAN TINNED APRI-
COTS—INQUEST BEGUN.

London, July 28.—"The Daily Mail" this morning prints a statement by Bernard Clarges, director of the American Actors' Society, who was one of the guests at the Inns of Court Hotel, where the mysterious poisoning of a score of guests occurred about a week ago. Mr. Clarges says he was taken ill after dinner on Monday a week ago. He declares that he ate no fruit, so that it could not have been the cause of the poisoning. He has been the cause of the poisoning. He has been the cause of the poisoning. He has been the cause of the poisoning.

Dr. Mumford testified to having attended a number of guests of the hotel who were suffering from gastroenteritis.

It was brought out in evidence that there were seventy portions of American tinned apricots served to guests the evening of July 17, and that thirty-four people were taken ill. Some of the tinned apricots were found to be rotten, to which they attributed their illness.

Samuel Moore, of Missouri, who, with four relatives, was one of the other Americans testified. The inquest was adjourned until August 4.

COUNCILMEN GET NERVOUS.

VISIONS OF CONFINEMENT IN JAIL
TROUBLE SOME OF THEM.HASTY TRIPS OUT OF TOWN DECLARED TO
BE VAIN—STORY OF THE MAYOR'S
ALLEGED CONTEMPT DE-
CLARED ABSURD.

Councilmen who have been cited to appear before Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, on Monday and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in refusing to obey the mandamus directing them to vote for the bond issue for the new Hall of Records, were nervous yesterday. Some of them began to fear confinement in Ludlow Street Jail. Several of them were reported to have taken hasty trips out of the city, with the intention of remaining away until after Monday, to avoid the service of the court order upon them. L. Laflin Kellogg, the attorney for the contractor of the new Hall of Records, who secured the order, said yesterday that to avoid the service of the order would only make the proof of contempt more complete. Yesterday afternoon Thomas A. Healy, Mr. Kellogg's process server, had succeeded in serving the order upon nine of the Councilmen, and he expected to serve more last night.

George W. Plunkitt, the Tammany leader, went to see Mr. Kellogg yesterday on behalf of some of the Councilmen who were in fear of being arrested, and said he was prepared to furnish bail for the officials.

"All right," said Mr. Kellogg, "you can do so; but they go to jail just the same."

"What?" exclaimed Mr. Plunkitt, "can they not get out on bail?"

"No, sir. They go to jail until they purge themselves of contempt."

"Why, I never thought of such a thing," said Mr. Plunkitt as he hastened away.

MR. KELLOGG'S HOPES.

Mr. Kellogg said in the afternoon: "I don't think it will be possible to serve the Councilmen all before Monday; but it does not matter, as we can get the order extended. I think the Councilmen will come together in the mean time and pass the bond issue. They are learning that while there are many things they can legislate upon, this is not one of them."

Because